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A New Species and Subspecies of Skippers from Sulawesi, Indonesia (Lepidoptera, HesperIIDae)

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Abstract *Halpe albicilia* n. sp. and *Choaspes hemixanthus wallacei* n. ssp. from Central Sulawesi, Indonesia are described. Their taxonomic and phylogenetic status are considered.

Key words HesperIIDae, Sulawesi, new species, new subspecies, *Halpe*, *Choaspes hemixanthus*.

Halpe albicilia n. sp.

Male (Figs. 1, 2): Forewing 21 mm. Head brown. Palpi, second segment tawny; third segment black, cone shaped. Antenna, dorsally black on shaft and club, white on tip of club; apiculus reddish brown; ventrally black on shaft, tawny on club. Thorax tawny ventrally. Abdomen, dorsally brown; ventrally tawny, with black hairs on tip. Wings with purple sheen. Dorsal forewing: dark brown, with postmedian hyaline spots in spaces 2 and 3, subapical spots in spaces 6, 7 and 8, and upper cell spot; secondary sexual brand present; cilia white, except end of veins. Dorsal hindwing: dark brown, with tawny hairs; immaculate; cilia white. Ventral forewing: dark brown with tawny scales scattered; spots and cilia as in dorsal side. Ventral hindwing: color as in forewing; with trace of a submarginal row of white spots in spaces 1c, 2 and 3; cilia white.

Genitalia (Fig. 5): Ring (vinculum+pedunculum) almost twice as long as tegumen+uncus. Uncus with deep cleft; tip straight. Lateral "antler process" not extending beyond uncus. Gnathos not projecting ventrally. Saccus short. Valva; latero-proximal process only weakly developed; ampulla flat; dorsal process developed, serrate; tip of harpe bifurcate, distally with well-sclerotized spines. Juxta nearly trapezoid. Phallus, compressed laterally, well-sclerotized; subzonal sheath flat ventrally.

Female: Unknown.

Holotype. ♂, Indonesia, Sulawesi, Palopo. September, 1989 (deposited with the Allyn Museum of Entomology, Sarasota).



Figs. 1-2. *Halpe albicilia* n. sp. 1. Dorsal and 2. ventral side.

Figs. 3-4. *Choaspes hemixanthus wallacei* n. ssp. 3. Dorsal and 4. ventral side.

The phylogenetic relationship of *H. albicilia* with the rest of the *Halpe* species is not clear. *H. albicilia* resembles in appearance *H. insignis* (DISTANT) in having the antenna club white, wings with purple sheen, and white cilia on the hindwing. However, *H. insignis* is smaller (forewing 15 mm). The forewing is projected and the lower cell spot is present in *H. insignis*. Moreover, the structure of the male genitalia does not confirm their sister-taxa relationship.

Two *Halpe* species have hitherto been known from Sulawesi: *H. beturia* (HEWITSON) and *H. damar* BEDFORD RUSSELL (EVANS, 1949; BEDFORD RUSSELL, 1984; MARUYAMA, 1989). *H. albicilia* is similar to them in general appearance. It may be difficult to identify them by wing markings because of the intraspecific variations. However, the white cilia is unique to *H. albicilia*. Specific determination is confirmed by examination of the male genitalia (Fig. 6, 7) as in the case of the Philippine taxa (CHIBA & TSUKIYAMA, 1983).

***Choaspes hemixanthus wallacei* n. ssp.**

Female (Figs. 3, 4): Forewing 28 mm. Head dorsally covered by metallic green hairs. Antenna black, $1/2$ length of costa. Compound eyes hairy. Palpi yellow. Thorax dorsally metallic green. Abdomen dorsally grayish brown with green hairs, tip and ventral side yellow. Dorsal forewing: metallic green, black outwardly,

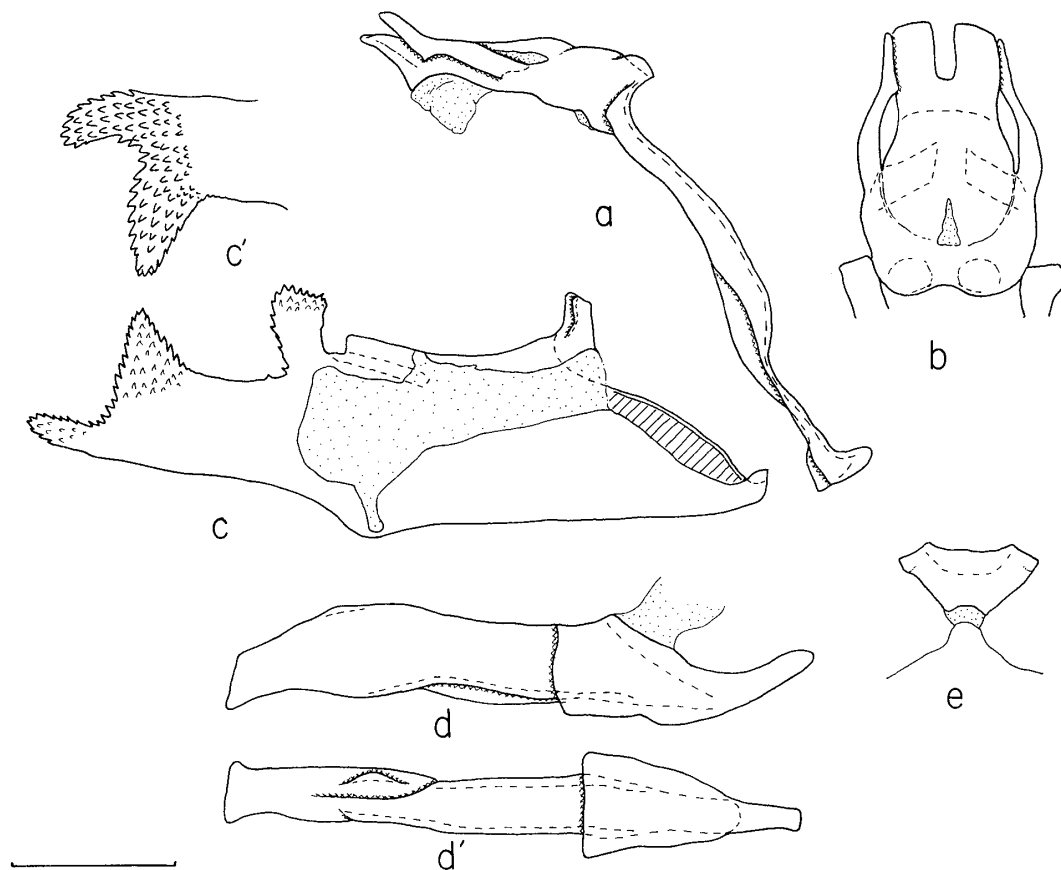


Fig. 5. Male genitalia of *H. albicilia* n. sp. a. Lateral view of ring; b. Dorsal view of dorsum; c. Lateral (inner) view of left valva; c'. Dorso-lateral (outer) view of harpe; d. Lateral view of aedeagus; d'. Ventral view of aedeagus; e. Juxta. Scale 1 mm.

unmarked. Dorsal hindwing: black in apical area and along costa, metallic green basally; tornal yellow area extending toward costa to vein 6; black dot in space 3, trace of dots in spaces 1c and 2. Ventral forewing: metallic green, metallic blue outwardly; spaces 1a and 1b pale yellow; veins black. Ventral hindwing: metallic green, apical area metallic blue; tornal yellow area to vein 8, tapering toward costa, inwardly edged by black bars; veins black except on yellow area; black dots in spaces 1c, 2 and 3.

Male: Unknown.

Holotype. ♀, Indonesia, Central Sulawesi, Palopo. September, 1989 (deposited with the Allyn Museum of Entomology).

Paratype. ♀, March, 1989 (Otherwise same as holotype, TSUKIYAMA collection).

EVANS (1949) listed four subspecies of *Choaspes hemixanthus*: ssp. *furcata* EVANS from China, N. India, Burma, Thailand and "Palawan (doubtful)"; ssp. *cora* EVANS from Sumatra; ssp. *mona* EVANS from Halmahera; ssp. *hemixanthus* ROTHCHILD & JORDAN from New Guinea. Although the wing markings are distinctly different from each other, he considered these taxa conspecific based on the male genitalia. In the latter two subspecies, the ground color is paler and the tornal yellow area of the

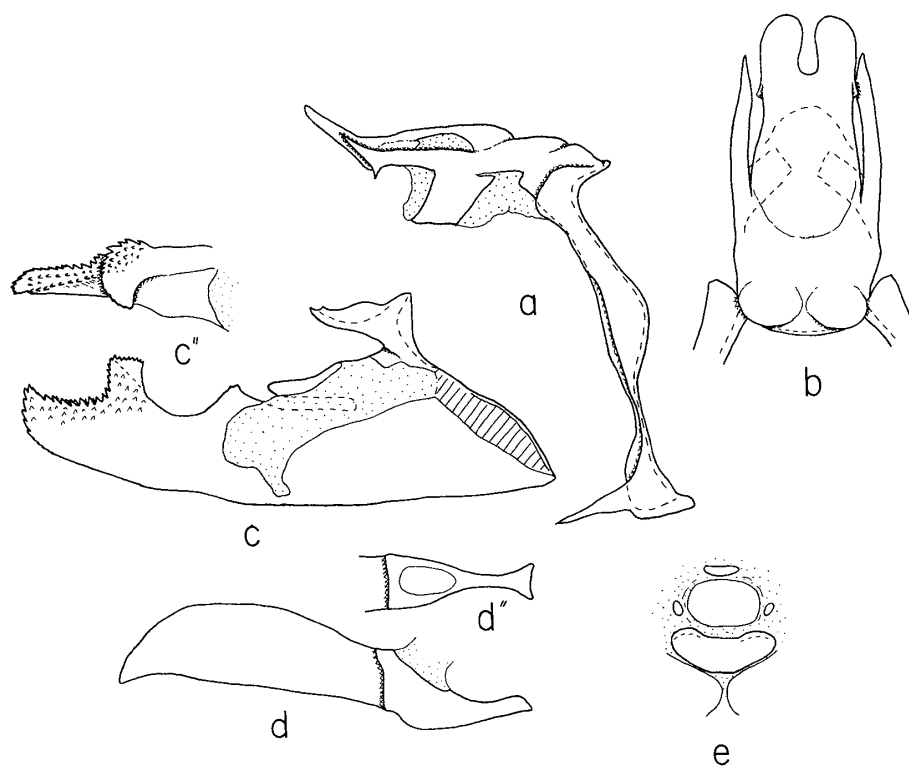


Fig. 6. Male genitalia of *H. damar* BEDFORD RUSSELL. c''. Dorsal view of harpe ; d''. Dorsal view of subzonal sheath. Otherwise same as in Fig. 5.

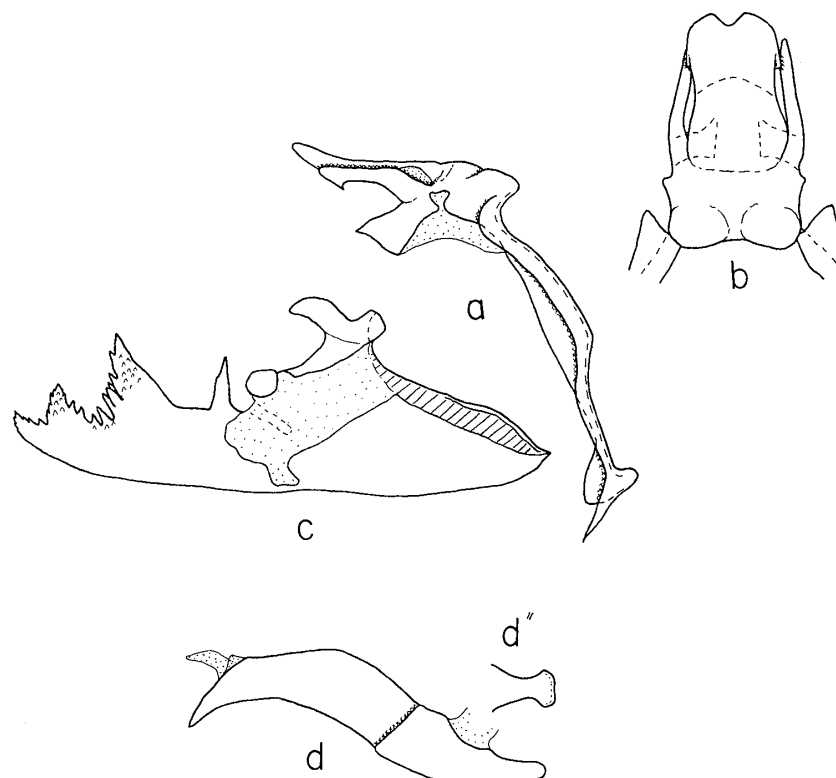


Fig. 7. Male genitalia of *H. beturia* (HEWITSON).

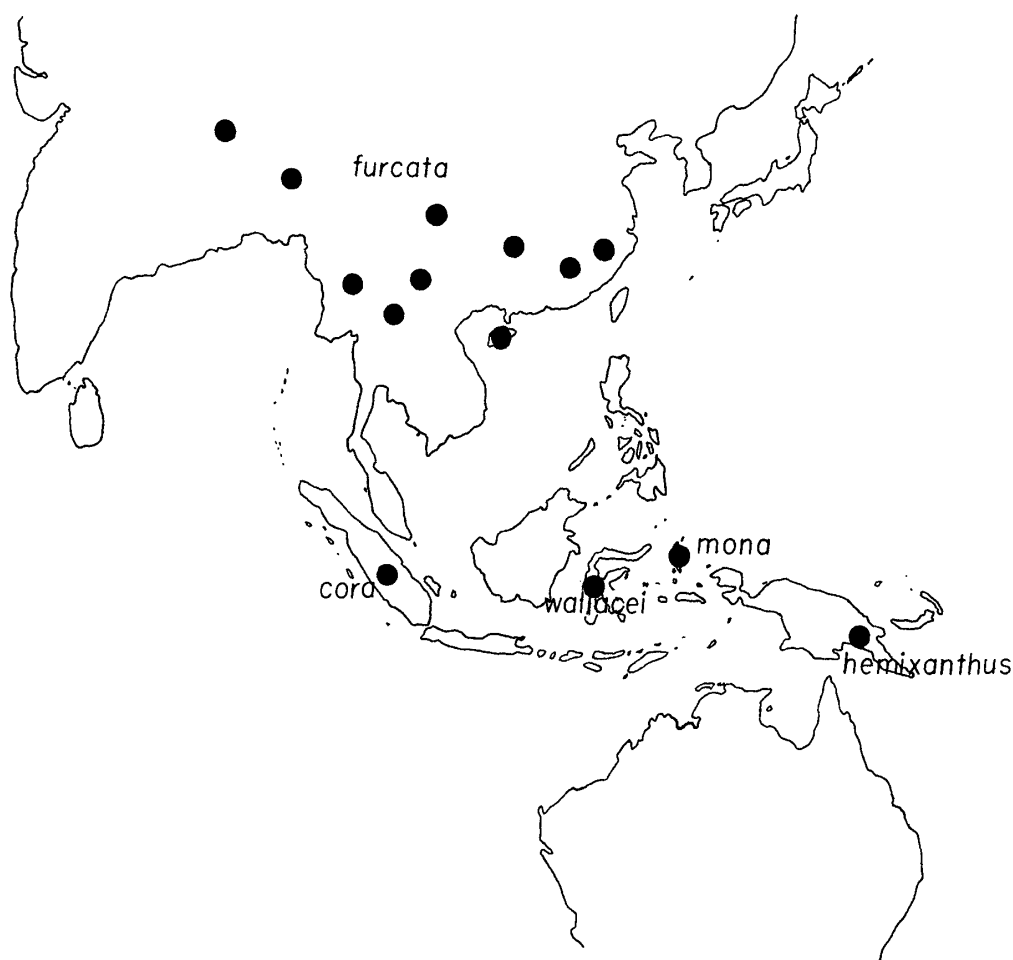


Fig. 8. Distribution of *Choaspes hemixanthus*. Black circles indicate localities.

hindwing extends toward costa. Because of this morphological gap as well as the disjunctive distribution, they are often considered separate species (PARSONS, pers. comm.). Discovery of the new subspecies *wallacei* from Sulawesi links these morphological and biogeographic gaps. We withhold judgement whether they are conspecific or not, and treat *wallacei* as a subspecies of *hemixanthus*, pending further evidence.

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摘 要

インドネシア, スラウェシ産セセリチョウの
1新種と1新亜種 (築山 洋・千葉秀幸)

Halpe albicilia n. sp.

今までスラウェシからは2種の *Halpe* (*H. beturia*, *H. damar*) が知られていた。新種 *H. albicilia* は外見上両者にたいへんよく似ており、また、*H. beturia* と *H. damar* の個体変異がはげしいため、同定は困難である。*H. albicilia* はその名のごとく縁毛が白いことで他の2種と区別できる。しかし、雄交尾器を調べるのが確かである。雌は未和。*Halpe* 内での系統関係は今のところ不明である。

Choaspes hemixanthus wallacei n. ssp.

EVANS (1949) は、*Choaspes hemixanthus* を4亜種に分けた (ssp. *furcata*, ssp. *cora*, ssp. *mona*, ssp. *hemixanthus*)。前2亜種と後2亜種の間には形態的 (主に斑紋) 及び分布の地理的不連続性がある。このため、これらの亜種を独立種として扱うべきであるという意見もある。新亜種 *C. hemixanthus wallacei* は、この形態的及び分布の地理的不連続性をうめる。雄は未知。

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